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NO. 3307

WEATHER—FAIR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1915.

ONE CENT. In Washington and Points Suburban Thereof, ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS

PREPAREDNESS PLANS OUTLINED BY WILSON; WOULD ARM CITIZENS

Greater Army and Navy Justified Not for War but for Assuring Security of Nation, President Tells New York Clubmen

ISSUES WARNING TO "HYPHENS"

Time for Country to Take Reckoning of Those with Alien Sympathies, He Declares—Another Danger to U. S. in Religious Dissension.

New York, Nov. 4.—President Wilson, at the fifteenth anniversary dinner of the Manhattan Club, tonight in the Biltmore Hotel, set forth his plan of national preparedness.

He was wildly cheered, as he concluded, by several hundred of New York's most prominent citizens—lawyers, jurists, politicians, and men of finance, commerce and letters.

Striking statements from his address follow:

"We shall never in any circumstances seek to make an independent people subject to our dominion.

"We have it in mind to be prepared, not for war, only for defense.

"The mission of America in the world is essentially a mission of peace and good will among men.

"We feel justified in preparing ourselves to vindicate our right to independent and unmoled action by making the force that is in us ready for assertion.

"We want to feel that there is a great body of citizens who have received at least the most rudimentary and necessary forms of military training.

"We want to feel that the nation has the munitions and supplies with which to equip them without delay should it be necessary to call them into action.

"The plan calls for the training, within the next three years, of a force of 400,000 citizen soldiers to be raised in annual contingents of 133,000.

"We should have a definite policy of naval development.

CHEERED WILDLY BY DINERS.

"It is not merely a matter of building battleships and cruisers and submarines, but also a matter of making sure that we shall have adequate equipment of munitions and men."

The President spoke with his wonted clarity and precision. He was interrupted now and then by loud applause, but he remained very calm as he spoke.

It was by all means the most important speech he has made so publicly since he took office and the throng realized it.

Seated at the speaker's table with the President were William F. McCombs, Victor J. Dowling, Secretary of War Garrison, the Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning, Morgan J. O'Brien, Philip J. Britt, president of the Manhattan Club; Senator

THOUGHTS TURNED FROM PEACE.

"Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: "I warmly felicitate the club upon the completion of fifty years of successful and interesting life. Club life may be made to mean a great deal to those who know how to use it. I have no doubt that to a great many of you has come genuine stimulation in the associations of this place and that as the years have multiplied you have seen more and more the useful ends which may be served by organizations of this sort.

"But I have not come to speak wholly of that, for there are others of your own members who can speak of the club with a knowledge and an intelligence which no one can have who has not been intimately associated with it. Men band themselves together for the sake of the association no doubt, but also for something greater and deeper than that—because they are conscious of common interests lying outside their business occupations, because they are members of the same community and in frequent intercourse find mutual stimulation and a real maximum of vitality and power. I shall assume that here around the dinner table on this memorial occasion our talk should properly turn to the wide and common

NOT LOOKING TO DOMINION.

"Our ambition, also, all the world has knowledge of. It is not only to be free and prosperous ourselves, but also to be the friend and thoughtful partisan of those who are free or who desire freedom the world over. If we have had aggressive purposes and covetous ambitions, they were the fruit of our thoughtless youth as a nation and we have put them aside. We shall, I confidently believe, never again take another foot of territory by conquest. We shall never in any circumstances seek to make an independent people subject to our dominion; because we believe, we passionately believe, in the right of every people to choose their own allegiance and to be free of masters altogether. For ourselves we wish nothing but the full liberty of self-development; and with ourselves in this great matter we associate all the peoples of our own hemisphere. We wish not only for the United States but for them the fullest freedom of independent growth and of action, for we know that throughout this hemisphere the same aspirations are everywhere being worked out, under diverse conditions but with the same impulse and ultimate object.

"All this is very clear to us and will, I confidently predict, become more and more clear to the whole world as the great processes of the future unfold themselves. It is with a full consciousness of such principles and such ambitions that we are asking ourselves at the present time what our duty is with regard to the armed force of the nation. Within a year we have witnessed what we did not believe possible, a great European conflict involving many of the greatest nations of the world. The influences of a great war are everywhere in the air. All Europe is embattled. Force everywhere speaks out with a loud and imperious voice in a titanic struggle of governments, and from one end of our own dear country to the other men are asking one another what our own force is, how far we are prepared to maintain ourselves against any interference with our national action or development.

"In no man's mind, I am sure, is there even raised the question of the willful use of force on our part against any nation or any people. No matter what military or naval force the United States might develop, statesmen throughout the whole world might rest assured that we were gathering that force, not for attack in any quarter, not for aggression of any kind, not for the satisfaction of any political or international ambition, but merely to make sure of our own security. We have it in mind to be prepared for the future.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

HEALING IS POSTPONED.

Munition Ship Alleged Conspirators Arraigned in New York.

New York, Nov. 4.—Lieut. Fay, Walter F. Scholz, Dr. Kleinsch and Max Breitling, the four men arrested in the alleged conspiracy charged with trying to destroy munition ships, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton this afternoon.

Assistant United States Attorney Knox said that inasmuch as the Federal grand jury was now investigating the matter, he would prefer not to go into the case at present. The commissioner granted an adjournment for one week. Counsel for the prisoners opposed the motion for adjournment but it was granted.

Alleged Thief Caught By Boy

Edward Carter. Taken Prisoner in Maryland by Local Youth.

A night ride in an automobile in pursuit of an alleged horse thief, the latter's capture fifty miles away and his return to Washington as the prisoner of a boy of 16, marked the arrest yesterday of Edward Carter, 21, of Philadelphia.

Carter was hired ten days ago by Harry Schlegel, proprietor of a livery stable at 927 D street northwest. About midnight Wednesday a horse and buggy was stolen from the stable. A little later Carter's disappearance was noticed.

Harry Schlegel, Jr., 16, came to his conclusions. Carter had said he was from Philadelphia. At 2 o'clock young Schlegel, with a colored employee, was in an automobile and speeding toward Baltimore. Daylight found him still at the steering wheel and inquiring of occasional travelers along the pike if they had seen Carter. The pursuers reached Baltimore, where their clues became tangled. Of several roads leading out of the city to the north, Schlegel chose the one which at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon brought him upon Carter.

Carter surrendered and was placed in the automobile. The return trip was begun, but the horse was so exhausted that it was left in Laurel. Schlegel, the colored man and Carter reached the Schlegel stable late yesterday, and with due formality the prisoner was taken to the police. A charge of grand larceny was lodged against him.

It was ascertained definitely yesterday that neither Mr. Whitlock nor Ambassador Page took any precaution to prevent Sir Edward Grey publishing to the world criticisms by American diplomats of German policy in Belgium.

So far as it was possible to ascertain yesterday Ambassador Page has not been asked to explain why he did not forestall the publication.

Most officials here believe that it could have been anticipated the moment such a report was handed to Sir Edward Grey, that he would have utilized it to carry out "an intrigue on its face against Germany, but in a manner which would necessarily embroil Minister Whitlock with the German foreign office."

It has therefore been concluded by officials here that whether by the design of Great Britain, or the failure of Mr. Whitlock and Mr. Page to prevent publication of the report, it became impossible to retain Mr. Whitlock in Belgium.

Too Late to Save Nurse.

An interesting sidelight was thrown upon the proposed return of Mr. Whitlock to the United States by official statements yesterday. It was declared without reservation that Mr. Whitlock did not report to the administration anything with reference to the Edith Cavell case until last Sunday. President Wilson's influence, which might have been exerted in favor of Miss Cavell could not therefore be employed. That the President would have intervened zealously in the interest of Miss Cavell and the humanities was shown by the manner in which he intervened with the Kaiser personally and successfully in the case of two French women who were in danger of execution in Belgium.

YOUNG IRISHMEN HELD FOR BRITISH WAR DUTY

First Enforcement of New Order Said to Have Occurred at Falmouth, England.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. New York, Nov. 4.—Passengers who arrived today on the steamship Rotterdam said that the British authorities refused to permit thirty-five Irishmen to board the steamer at Falmouth. All were young and in good physical health, but were unable to give the military authorities a good enough reason for their desire to leave England.

It was said to be the first enforcement of a new order issued by Great Britain preparatory to enforcing conscription, and that the plan was to keep all able-bodied men at home for war duty.

A Red Cross surgeon who was in Vienna at the time J. P. Morgan was shot said that the feeling there was very bitter against the United States, and that the mobs showed their sympathy for Mr. Morgan's assailant. Fireworks and speeches were used to celebrate the shooting, he added.

Dutch Take German Submarine.

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—A disabled German submarine was taken in charge by Dutch warships today. The submarine will be held pending a decision by the government as to its disposition.

Baltimore and Ohio—Pittsburgh Races

Baltimore, Nov. 4.—Trains "Every Hour on the Hour" to Camden Station. Street cars direct to track.—Adv.

CHARGE ERROR BY WHITLOCK

Officials Point to Embarrassing Situation in Belgium.

BLAMED FOR PUBLICATION OF REPORT ON EXECUTION

Developments Show that Communications Concerning Plight of Nurse Reached U. S. Late.

The belief in official circles that Brand Whitlock, United States Minister to Belgium, is returning to this country at the suggestion of the administration because his position in Belgium was untenable received material support yesterday.

From an authoritative source information was obtained concerning Mr. Whitlock's recent explanation to the State Department. It shows that he made some interesting admissions.

Mr. Whitlock said: "First—The German government was provoked by the publication of his report on the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse, by Great Britain.

Second—The resentment of the German government was intensified by the fact that German officials were criticized by name.

Third—His report to Ambassador Page at London was intended as a confidential document.

Fourth—Although he knew it would be communicated to the British government, he believed the British government would use it only for its information.

As this was interpreted by officials who are acquainted with the situation, it means that Mr. Whitlock was made to realize the displeasure of the German government at developments, and that he did not provide against the publication of the report by Great Britain, and thereby allowed an embarrassing incident to arise.

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May Call District Assessor.

It is probable that District Assessor Richards will go upon the stand to reply to charges of inequalities in District assessments Monday morning. Commissioner Newman will deal with some of the charges in the opening part of his address, and Assessor Richards probably will take the stand under oath in his own defense. Members of the committee have indicated through their questions that the controversy which has waged around the assessor's office for three years will play an important part in their deliberations. Mr. Richards has prepared an exhaustive and comprehensive reply to the charges voiced principally by Herbert J. Browne, and informed a member of the committee yesterday.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

DISTRICT HEADS IN TAX PROBE

Commissioners to Be Heard by Committee This Morning.

ASSESSOR RICHARDS ALSO EXPECTED TO BE CALLED

Will Be Given Ample Chance to Defend Himself Against His Critics.

By JOSEPH F. ANNIN.

Oral statements by the three District Commissioners presenting their views as to the best solution of the controversy over the fiscal relation between the District and the Federal government probably will commence before the Select Committee of Congress today. O. P. Newman, president of the board, will present his views first, followed by Commissioner Brownlow and Engineer Commissioner Kutz.

The committee expects to hear any remaining arguments this morning, with the exception of the statement of Scott Mayes, of Kentucky, special auditor for the chairman of the House District Committee, who prepared a report on the alleged debt due the government for payments of interest and sinking fund on the 3.65 District bonds. Mr. Mayes is expected from Louisville, Ky., tomorrow.

Real Grill Next in Order.

After hearing the Commissioners the committee will get down to the inquiry part of their work, determining through examination of witnesses whether the District is fairly taxed under the present law and whether the law imposes a burden too heavy or too light upon District taxpayers, both in respect to the advantages offered and in respect to the tax burden in comparable cities.

Following an executive session yesterday morning, Senator Chilton, chairman of the committee, announced that witnesses in the future would be expected to draw close to the line of investigation called for by the resolution creating the committee.

"On the general subject of the single tax, and other subjects as general," announced Senator Chilton, "the committee has been liberal in its hearings, we think. The committee hopes, therefore, that it will not be called upon to hear further argument on subjects which are so well known and about which so much has been printed already."

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CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

A FIRE AT SEA SHIP CALLS 'HELP'

BULLETIN.

Halifax, Nov. 4.—The British steamer Rio Lages is afire at sea. Wireless calls for help have been picked up. The position of the vessel was given as latitude 41.58 north, longitude 59.30 west.

The Rio Lages sailed from New York for Liverpool last Sunday.

Greek Premier Ready to Quit

Failing to Receive Vote of Confidence Zaimis Threatens to Dissolve Deputies.

Athens, Greece, Nov. 4.—The Greek chamber, as the result of a sensational incident provoked by Minister of War Yanakitsas, has declined a vote of confidence in the government. Premier Zaimis has declared that he will tender his resignation to the king. The dissolution of the chamber is considered certain.

In a debate on the army bill a Venetist deputy criticised one of the measures and expressed astonishment that it should have been submitted by a minister who was not even a deputy.

The war minister thereupon left the house, taking his papers with him, and saying it was impossible for him to remain.

The scene provoked a tumult of cheers and protests mingled. The deputy offered an apology, but the sitting was suspended and the ministers retired to confer.

When the sitting was resumed Premier Zaimis declared Yanakitsas' conduct correct and demanded a vote of confidence in the ministry. Deputy Venetelos rejoined by attacking the foreign policy of the government, which, he said, did not enjoy the approval of the majority.

He deplored the fact of Serbia being left to be crushed by Bulgaria, "the hereditary enemy of Greece, who would not scruple late to fall upon Greece."

Repeating to a deputy who had reproached Venetelos with having questioned the patriotism of the king, Venetelos pointed out that a constitutional sovereign bears no responsibility. He condemned those who sought to hide behind the sovereign and repeated:

"In a constitutional state there can be no royal policy."

Gounaris, minister of the interior, maintained that the constitution conferred upon the king the right to disapprove of the government. He sought to justify the cabinet's refusal to assist Serbia.

On the eve of this sitting Venetelos' organ, Patris, addressed a supreme appeal to the government to emerge from its neutrality and seize the opportunity of putting an end to the Bulgarian peril.

Pleas to Save American Ships

Appeals Sent to Lansing Following Seizure of Hocking.

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, Nov. 4.—Two remarkable appeals were sent to Secretary of State Lansing tonight to save the American merchant marine from strangulation.

The protests grow out of the British seizure of the American steamship Hocking.

P. Henry Graham, a well-known shipping agent, sent in, in the afternoon, a protest from British interference for the ship Winneconne, now loading freight for Scandinavian ports at Pier No. 6, Jersey City.

The other was sent by R. G. Wagner, president of the American Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company. Mr. Wagner asks protection for six of his company's ships from Great Britain on the high seas.

In the existing situation, it is declared, the American mercantile marine will be crowded from the seas unless prompt relief is afforded from Washington.

TANGOIST ASKS \$100,000.

"Al" Davis' Complaint Filed in Suit Against Helices' Mother.

New York, Nov. 4.—The complaint in the suit by "Al" J. Davis, who has figured variously as tango dancer, neomist, and fiance in the affairs of Eugenia Kelly, heiress, against Mrs. Helen M. Kelly, was filed today. Davis demands \$100,000 damages from Mrs. Kelly, the mother of Eugenia, on the ground that she coupled his name with the disappearance of a diamond pin belonging to Eugenia. Davis asks \$50,000 because the accusation was made in the presence of many of his acquaintances, and \$50,000 because a newspaper printed it.

Flood Damage Heavy in Italy.

Rome, Nov. 4.—Flood conditions are prevailing in Italy. The Tiber is rising rapidly owing to the heavy rains and part of the City of Champagne has already been flooded.

VICTORIOUS BULGARS POUR BIG SHELLS ON SERBS' WAR CAPITAL

Invaders Capture Heights Six Miles from Nish and Open Bombardment of City—Four Columns Advance to Attack

DEFENDERS' WIRELESS WRECKED

End of Campaign in Northern Serbia Believed Near—King Peter, Weak from Illness, Goes to Battlefield to Encourage Soldiers.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Nov. 4.—Gen. Boyadjieff's victorious Bulgarians are within sight of Nish, the war capital from which the Serbian government recently fled.

Six miles northeast of the city, the Bulgars today took Kalafat by storm, according to an official announcement from Berlin. From the heights surrounding a concentrated fire of huge howitzers is being poured upon the inner defenses.

Four separate Bulgarian columns are marching down on Nish, while the Austro-Germans are pressing their advance along the Nish-Belgrade Railway. The campaign of the invaders in Northern Serbia is nearly complete. Trains will be running from Berlin to Constantinople within a few days, according to all indications.

The positions captured by the Bulgarians dominate Nish, according to dispatches. A news agency dispatch from Sofia says that the northern fortifications already are feeling the power of the great Skoda guns. The wireless station has been shot down, leaving the Serbs with only one means of communication with the outside world—the radio tower at Mitrovitza.

In Northern and Northwestern Serbia the Austro-Germans report further successes. Following a Berlin announcement of an advance north of Kraljevo and the capture of 650 prisoners, Vienna tonight officially reported that the group invading Serbia at Belgrade has joined hands with those operating from Visegrad, on the Bosnian frontier. The statement says:

RESISTANCE AT KRAGUEVATZ ENDS.

The capture of Kraguevatz is reported in an official statement from Sofia. Several villages also are reported to have been occupied by the Bulgarians, fighting their way northward. The communiques follow:

"The plight of the Serbian army is described as growing more desperate every day. Men and women are fighting side by side in the trenches. The troops of the little kingdom are facing attack on three sides. From the north and west the Germans and Austrians are advancing upon them. To the east the Bulgarians are smashing their way forward, and now it is reported that their road of retreat into Albania is being cut off by Albanian rebels. A severe attack by commandos of irregulars has been launched on the Serbian rear. It is reported from Durazzo, and a severe battle was fought at Tirana."

KING PETER GOES TO RALLY TROOPS.

The fiercest kind of fighting also is proceeding in Southern Serbia, where, reinforced by the French, the Serbs are fighting to hold Babuna Pass against Bulgarian attacks and save the Monastir district. So far, according to dispatches from Saloniki, they have been successful. A battle is raging around Priple, twenty-five miles north of Monastir, and in the rocky defiles of the pass. New contingents of French troops have reached the front, and others, disembarking at Saloniki, are proceeding to the scene. The French also are supplying the fugitive Slav population with food in the valleys of Albania.

In the supreme effort to again hearten his troops for the last stand, King Peter, the aged monarch of Serbia, led of his army, and one of the most picturesque figures of Europe, has gone to the front. Weak from illness, the venerable ruler—he is 71—has been at Topola waiting, according to reports, to retire with the rear guard of his army.

Once before in this war King Peter was credited with saving his country from the invaders. Late last year when, before the furious attacks of the Austrians, Serbia were falling back, the king, bent with rheumatism contracted in the Franco-Prussian war, mounted a horse and rode slowly along the Serbian lines telling his soldiers that their old King

had come to die with them. So inspired were the men by his action that they drove the Austrians back across their own frontier.

Sweeping back over the lost ground west and southwest of Drinsk, Field Marshal von Hindenburg has reoccupied the positions on a twelve-mile front between Lakes Strenten and Ilsen the Russians captured yesterday. The village of Mikulskitch also has been reoccupied, according to an official Berlin announcement.

Both the Germans and Austrians claim gains today in the sectors where the Russian offensive of the last few days led to withdrawals on the part of the Tzetsens. In the extreme south, however, near the Roumanian frontier, the Czar's troops are carrying on a vigorous offensive, in an effort, it is believed, to influence the Bucharest government. Important positions near Chernowitz are reported to have been captured.

In the fighting around Stenikow, where the Russians yesterday repelled the capture of 5,000 prisoners, Berlin reports that the fighting continues, and that 2,000 captives have been made by Gen. von Bothmer's troops. More than 1,000 others, as well as 11 machine guns, fell into the hands of the Austro-Germans in Carstorsky region, according to the official announcement, the Russians being unable to win back their lost positions.

5,000 GIRLS ON STRIKE.

Dressmakers' Action May Close Fashionable New York Shops.

Special to The Washington Herald. A thousand girls—age and fashion—went on strike today for the Ladies' Union, organized by the dressmakers' union, declared that the big shops which supply society women and many well-known actresses will be so badly crippled that some of them will have to close entirely.

CELL FOR RUSSIAN GENERAL.

Fifteen—cases Penalty for the Surrender of Kovno.

Moscow, Nov. 4.—Gen. Grigorief, commander of the Kovno Fortress, was court-martialed and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for surrendering the fortress to the Teutonic armies, although there was sufficient supply of ammunition and provisions to last a considerable time.

Roumania Asks Big Entente Army.

Geneva, Nov. 4.—A Bucharest dispatch to the newspaper Genoiu says that the Roumanian government will not further consider the proposals of the entente powers unless at least 500,000 Anglo-French troops are sent into the Balkans.

3,000—To New York and Return—3,000

Baltimore and Ohio from Union Station, Washington, D. C. (Saturday night) 12:30 a. m. Sunday, Nov. 7. Returning, leave New York 9:30 a. m. same day.—Adv.